

TÆNIA VULGARIS.



CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus depresso, articulatum.

Caput osculis fuctoriiis quatuor, duplicique serie uncinorum exfertilium et retractilium.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

TÆNIA longissima, articulis latis brevibus.

TÆNIA VULGARIS.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1323.

TÆNIA orificio ovorum duplici: altero in tergo ovarii punctiformi, altero ante illud posito papilliformi expressili.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3065.

Habitu et conformatione totius corporis, et vivendi modo, nescio annon mirabilior sit immensa ista cohors nomine *vermium* physicis cognita, quam ipsa etiam majora animalia. Auxit in tantum hanc zoologiæ partem indomita hodiernorum philosophorum diligentia, ut major longe sit vermium numerus

rus quam antea potuit cogitari. Tædio tamen esset plerisque lectoribus eos qui *viscerales* vulgo vocantur minutius enumerare: sunt enim nonnulla in naturæ investigatione quæ scire forsan infelicius sit quam nescire: nec sine perturbatione animi contemplari possumus fœdam istam et odiosam animalculorum turbam, quæ, quantum adhuc compertum est, ad hoc ipsum nata videntur ut per aliorum animalium viscera pererrent, ibique sedem habeant quasi propriam et sibi destinatam; nusquam enim alibi conspiciuntur; immo nec carere iis animalia recens nata pro certo cognitum est: quod jam olim nec Hippocratem latuit. Sed de his satis. De tænia jam speciatim tractabimus quam ostendit tabula.

Tæniarum, quæ corpus humanum infestare solent, præcipuæ sunt tænia vulgaris, et tænia *Solium* Linnæi; quarum interdum pene incredibilis longitudo dirissima intulit symptomata. Harum priorem depinximus. Difficilimum est specimen perfectum et integrum nancisci, cum disiracta plerumque sit vel ima vel superior pars; eo sæpius quod magna sit iis repullulandi vis, et insitum sit in singulo corporis segmento vitæ principium, adeo ut sponte se contrahat seu extendat unum aliquod a cæteris avulsum, quasi nullam omnino senserit injuriam.

Figuræ superiores capita tæniarum demonstrant microscopio aucta, eo magis notatu digna quod Linnæum plene refellant, qui in systematis naturæ editione duodecima asserit nullum esse iis caput re-
vera

vera diversum a corpore, et errasse vult Tysonum
aliosque, qui caput notarunt depinxeruntque.

Addendum porro est tænias esse oviparas, et e fo-
raminibus quæ sunt in lateribus corporis ova nume-
rosissima excludere.



THE
BROAD-JOINTED TAPE-WORM,



GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body depressed, jointed.

Head furnished with four orifices for suction, and
(generally) with a double series of retractile
hooks or holders.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Very long TÆNIA, with broad, short joints.

The broad TÆNIA.

The short-jointed TAPE-WORM.

The numerous tribes of beings distinguished in modern natural history by the title of *Vermes*, exhibit perhaps more curious and striking particularities in their conformation, habits, and general appearance, than even the superior orders of the animal kingdom.

The additions to this branch of zoology by the persevering researches of modern Naturalists, are in the highest degree curious, and prove the number
of

of these wonderful animals to be far greater than before imagined.

To the generality of readers, however, a too particular enumeration of the visceral vermes, though abounding in curiosity, might be unpleasing; and it is perhaps one of the few cases in which an ignorance of natural history contributes, in some degree, to our happiness; since it must be allowed that a full survey of the modern discoveries on this subject excites ideas unfavourable to our own repose; nor is it possible to survey, without a mixture of horror and astonishment, the numerous list of those disgusting inmates, which, for reasons uninvestigable by human wisdom, are permitted to take up their abode in the internal parts of different animals; and which seem, so far as the utmost research of Naturalists has been capable of discovering, to be intended for the real and proper inhabitants of those situations, being undiscoverable in any other place. As a convincing proof of this, it is certain, that in animals recently born, their existence has been ascertained; an observation which did not escape the attention of Hippocrates.

But to return to the immediate subject of the present paper; of the *Tæniæ* which infest the human species the most remarkable are the *Tænia vulgaris*, and the *Tænia Solium* of Linnæus; each of which has sometimes been found of an incredible length, and productive of the most distressing symptoms.

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It is the former of these which is represented on the present plate. It is not often that a complete specimen can be seen, as it generally happens that either the upper or lower part is broken off; a circumstance which is extremely common in these animals, which possess a high degree of reproductive power, and may be considered as possessing the vital principle in every joint or segment, which, when separated from the rest, continues to move in various directions, as if uninjured by its disassociation from the general chain.

The upper figures represent the heads of *Tæniæ*, as they appear when magnified, and which are the more worthy of observation, as they so completely demonstrate the absurdity of the doctrine delivered by Linnæus in the twelfth edition of the *Systema Naturæ*; viz. that these animals are destitute of a distinct head, and that Tyson and others, who had described them with one were entirely mistaken.

It should be added, that the *Tæniæ* are oviparous animals, and discharge their numerous eggs from the lateral foramina of their bodies.